

WEEKLY TOBACCO TIDINGS

**Editor Banks Makes a Good Man
in the Right Place—His Let-
ters Benefit to Farmers.**

It is a perpetual source of wonder to this writer that farmers in this, the Stemming District, are so temperate, are so moderate in putting a price on the product of their labor. And this is markedly noteworthy respecting tobacco growers. For thirty-five years prior to the formation of this Association, call it six years since the advance in price of tobacco goes back to the first pool; for thirty-five years prior thereto, I say, the average price of tobacco was—I have the words of old buyers to bear me out in this statement—from four and three quarters to five cents. In those years the land, even the richest of it, deteriorated in productive potentiality. And the rolling lands, or thousands of acres, once so rich as virgin soil, are now so worn and washes as to be unfit for tillage.

Five-cent tobacco did it. The land kept getting poorer and poorer.

Resident tobacco buyers lived rich and piled up fortunes.

Foreign buyers of the Stemming type of tobacco lived like princes and piled up millions on top of millions.

Meanwhile the farmer was selling the life of his wife, that of his children and the life of his land. His wife got no wages for her labor. His children got no wages for their labor, and, in consequence, the wife grew old at thirty, and the children, those who survived, were fore-ordained to a stunted manhood—mental, moral and physical.

And all that was before the days of the trust.

And then came the trust and confiscated three crops. Farmers are paying off debts today that were contracted in the confiscation.

In the meagerest manner I recite the facts of local tobacco history, familiar to all.

In the past four years the Association has constrained the trust to pay an average of seven and a quarter cents for four crops of tobacco. And that figure has yielded only the meagerest wages to the women and children, and to the tenants—white man or negro.

All of which reflections in condensed form were suggested by the following extract from a Corydon letter published in Tuesday's Evening Journal:

Corydon, Ky., Oct. 4.—We have had the finest weather for the curing of tobacco of late that there has been for several years. The crop is pretty well cured and will soon be ready for market; and the farmers in this beat are going to be sadly disappointed if the committee sells it for less than eight cents from the ground up.

From which it will be seen that the Corydon letter writer exhibits that meek and lowly spirit commented on in the first lines of this article.

I don't know what price the district committee will put on the 1910 crop of tobacco. Indeed it will not be known for some days whether or not there will be any Association tobacco for sale. It all depends on the returns from Crittenden and Hopkins. If it turns out there is 75 per cent. of the crop pledged to the Association, the committee will name the price.

Otherwise the trust will name the price for every man's crop. Ten cents from the ground up is what this crop should bring. Last year's crop sold for seven cents and in quality it was 30 per cent. inferior to the present

crop. And yet last year's crop sold below the value.

The local representatives of the Tobacco Trust are allied to the peoples of the district by ties of affinity and consanguinity. They, with one exception, perhaps, moved thereto by a decent regard for equity and justice, will advise the trust to pay the price fixed by the committee. For they know by experience there is no disposition on the part of the Association to name an extortionate price.

The local representatives of the Tobacco Trust know the temper of the people as well as I know it, and we know it far better than do the head men of the trust. If from no higher motives than the dictates of prudence the head men of the trust may profit by the wise advice of their local representatives.

SKIN AFFECTIONS

Whether on Infant Or Grown Persons Cured By Zemo And Zemo Soap.
An Unusual Offer

The Haynes & Taylor's Drug Store says to every person, be it man, woman or child, who has an irritated, tender or itching skin to come to our store and procure a bottle of ZEMO and a cake of ZEMO soap and if you are not entirely satisfied with results, come back and get your money. So confident are we of the efficacy of this clean, simple treatment, that we make you this unusual offer.

ZEMO is a clear liquid for external use that has cured so many cases of eczema, pimples, dandruff and other forms of skin eruption. ZEMO and ZEMO soap are the most economical as well as the "cleanest and most effective treatment for affections of the skin or scalp, whether on infant or grown person.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 6.—Race suicide is so marked in Kansas that schools in many county districts have been abandoned. In other localities the number of children is so limited that the consolidation of schools has become an important question.

This condition is most prevalent in principal agricultural counties of the state, and notably Jewell, the leading county of the state in corn, alfalfa and hogs. The annual decrease of children in Kansas is not peculiar to Jewell county it is noticeable in all agricultural communities of native Americans. The up-to-date American farmers of Kansas are living on \$100 per acre farms, selling \$1 wheat and riding in automobiles, but they are not rearing children. And so the school population is decreasing in many districts have been abandoned, and in other communities they are being consolidated.

AN AWFUL RECORD

Every year thousands of men and women die of kidney disease who might have been cured if its presence had been discovered in time and a prompt treatment with Kidnets adopted. If you have backache, kidney trouble or other symptoms of kidney disease begin using Kidnets immediately. Druggists and dealers sell it for 50 cents.

Judge Chas. H. Skinner and Rev. C. N. Wharton of Morganfield attended the Presbytery at the Southern church here last week. Rev. Wharton preaching an able sermon on Thursday night on "Zacheus climbing the Sycamore tree to see Jesus".

ESTRAYED—Dark red steer 2 years old, crop off right ear and brand of S on right jaw, from my farm near Rodney last spring. H. L. SULLIVAN.

Can't Work

When you feel that you can hardly drag through your daily work, and are tired, discouraged and miserable, take Cardui, the woman's tonic.

Cardui is prepared for the purpose of helping women to regain their strength and health. Not by doping with strong drugs, but by the gentle, tonic action, of pure vegetable herbs.

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. L. N. Nicholson, of Shook, Mo., writes: "Before I began to take Cardui, I was unable to do any work. I have taken 5 bottles and have improved very much. I can do the most of my housework now."

"I can't say too much for Cardui, it has done so much for me."

Your druggist sells Cardui. Get a bottle today.

FORTUNES AWAITS YOU IN

OUR GULF COAST LANDS

The plow displaces the cattle on the famous 70,000 acre O'Connor Ranch, located in Calhoun county, Texas, which has been surveyed and cut up and is now being sold to homeseekers in large and small tracts at very low prices on long terms, the very center of all that is good in farming, fruit raising and truck gardening. Soil rich and productive as can be found anywhere, right in the rain belt, 38 to 42 inches annual rainfall well distributed through the the cropping season, one of the most delightful climates in the world, no frost or freeze outs, no droughts, no swamps, no mosquitos, rich virgin soil ready for the plow that will enable you to pay for your land with one good year's work; the place of all others in the United States where farming, fruit and truck gardening is being conducted and producing bountifully with the least possible expense and greatest possible profit. We invite homeseekers and investors to investigate what we have to show you. We own our land and those interested may be assured of the greatest consideration and fair treatment. Excursions, homeseekers rates, first and third Tuesdays of each month. Write us for reliable details and information.

CALHOUN COUNTY CATTLE CO.,
311 and 312 Liggett Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.
J. H. HUMPHREY,
Sale Agent, Marion, Ky.

IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT

Of the merit of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey one bottle will remove that doubt and your cough at the same time. Look for the bell on the bottle. It is the genuine.

Also 2 Bull calves, one—Hereford and one Durham. Price \$25.00 for the two.

I. L. BRADBURN.

Rev. T. M. Hurst, of Sturgis and J. J. Martin, of Sullivan attended the Presbytery at Chapel Hill last week and while in Marion, paid this office a pleasant visit.

For Sale Or Trade

A nice clean stock of Groceries and Queensware. Good fixtures. Will sell or exchange for land or live stock. This stock is in a good town and good situation.

Address: J. L. LOYD,
Fredonia Kentucky.
1 month n. p.

ROOSEVELT TALKS TO WAGE-EARNERS

Labor Day Address Delivered at
Fargo Is Well Received.

JOINT ACTION A NECESSITY

Trades Unions Commended. But Some of Their Acts Criticized—American Federation Planks Approved by Speaker.

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 5.—The union labor forces of Fargo and thousands of other persons had a treat today when Theodore Roosevelt delivered the Labor Day address. He spoke with great seriousness and with frankness, and his speech was well received by the big crowd that heard it. Colonel Roosevelt's address was as follows:

Today—on Labor Day—I speak in one sense especially to those personally and vitally interested in the labor struggle; and I speak of this primarily as one aspect of the larger social struggle growing out of the attempts to readjust social conditions and make them more equitable. The nineteenth century was distinctly one of economic triumphs—triumphs in the domain of production, including transportation and the mechanics of exchange. The marvelous progress made in these respects multiplied man's productive power to an almost inconceivable degree. In the matter of the production of wealth, as much progress was made during the nineteenth century as during all previous periods since history dawned; that is, the changes brought in a single century through machinery and steam have been greater than the sum total of the changes of the preceding thousands of years, and these very changes and this material progress have thrust upon us social and political problems of the first magnitude. The triumph of the physical sciences in the nineteenth century represented progress primarily in the material elements of civilization. The most pressing problems that confront the present century are not concerned with the material production of wealth, but with its distribution. The demands of progress now deal not so much with the material as with the moral and ethical factors of civilization. Our basic problem is to see that the marvelously augmented powers of production bequeathed to us by the nineteenth century shall in the twentieth be made to administer to the needs of the many rather than be exploited for the profit of the few.

The American wage-earner faces this larger social problem in a dual capacity: first, as a citizen of the Republic charged with the full duty of citizenship; and next as a wage-earner—as a wage-worker—who, together with his fellow-workers, is vitally concerned in the question of wages and general conditions of employment, which affect not only his well-being and that of his wife and children, but the opportunities of all workers for a higher development.

Must Depend on Our Own Efforts. It is true of wage-workers, as of all other citizens, that most of their progress must depend upon their own initiative and their own efforts. Nevertheless, there are three different factors in this progress. There is, first, the share which the man's own individual qualities must determine. This is the most important of all for nothing can supply the place of individual capacity. Yet there are two other factors also of prime importance: namely, what can be done by the wage-workers in co-operation with one another; and what can be done by government—first, by the instrument through which all the people work collectively. Wages and other most important conditions of employment must remain largely outside of government control; must be left for adjustment by free contract between employer and wage-earners. But to attempt to leave this merely to individual action means the absolute destruction of individualism; for where the individual is so weak that he, perforce, has to accept whatever a group organizes, he ceases to be an individual. His individuality becomes a mere sham and mockery. It is indispensably necessary, in order to preserve to the largest degree our system of individualism, that there should be effective and organized collective action. The wage-earners must act jointly, through the process of collective bargaining, in great industrial enterprises. Only thus can they be put upon a plane of economic equality with the corporate employers. Only thus is freedom of contract made a real thing and not a mere legal fiction. There are occasional occupations where this is not necessary; but, speaking broadly, it is necessary throughout the great world of organized industry. I believe this practice of collective bargaining, effective only through such organizations as the trades unions, to have been one of the most potent factors in the past century in promoting the securing larger social progress for humanity. I believe in the principle of collective bargaining, not merely as a desirable thing for the wage-earners, but as something which has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress.

This does not mean that I unequivocally indorse any or all practices that labor organizations may happen to adopt; or any or all principles that they may choose to enunciate. Labor organizations have the weaknesses and defects common to all other forms of human organizations. Sometimes they act very well, and sometimes they act very badly; and I am against them when they act badly, and I am against them when they act badly. I believe that their existence is a necessity; I believe that their aims and purposes are generally good; and I believe that all of them have occasionally made mistakes, and that some of them have been guilty of wrong-doing. Just in so far as they are strong and effective they tempt designing men who seek to control them for their own interests, and stimulate the desires of ambitious leaders who may be clever, crooked men, or who may be honest but visionary and foolish. In other words, in treating of labor unions, as in treating of corporations, or of humanity generally, we will do well to remember Abraham Lincoln's saying that "there is a deal of human nature in mankind." Whether in a man or in an organized body of men, the power to do good means that such power may be twisted into evil; and in proportion as the power grows, so it becomes steadily more important that it should be handled aright. Just in proportion as in its proper function power is important to social progress, so in its improper function it becomes fraught with social disaster.

Wise Course For Original Labor. Outside critics should appreciate the necessity of organized labor, and understand and sympathize with what is good in it. Instead of condemning it, they should, on the other hand, those within its ranks should fearlessly analyze the criticisms directed against it and ruthlessly

The Rexall Store

300 Remedies. One for every human ill.

SCHOOL BOOKS
TABLET INKS
PENCILS & Etc.

FINE TOILET
ARTICLES
MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS

As Complete a Line of Cigars, Tobacco and Pipe as you want to see.

For every Dollar you buy from us or paid on account excepting School Books you can have your choice, Gold Trading Stamps or Coupons for 25 votes in the Record-Press Voting Contest.

Come And See Us.
HAYNES & TAYLOR.

ICE—ICE

Save sickness in your home by buying ice. A whole month's ice bill will not cost you the price of one visit of your family physician. We deliver to your home and it is the best medicine you can buy.

Be one of our customers.

Marion Ice Company.

ROY GILBERT,

Manager.

emergency dams, and all appliances for operating the docks. But those in charge of the work announce without hesitation that everything will be finished well in advance of January 1, 1915.

Next Duty is to Fortify It.

This is a stupendous record of achievement. As a people we are rather fond of criticizing ourselves, and sometimes with very great justice; but even the most pessimistic critic should sometimes think of what is to our credit. Among our assets of the past ten years will be placed the extraordinary ability, integrity, and success with which we have handled all the problems inherited as the result of the Spanish war; the way we have handled ourselves in the Philippines, in Cuba, in Porto Rico, in San Domingo, and in Panama. The cruise of the battle fleet around the world was a striking proof that we had made good with the navy; and what we have done at Panama represents the accomplishment of one of the great feats of the ages. It is a feat which reflects the highest honor upon our country, and our gratitude is due to every man who has taken an honorable part in any capacity in bringing about its performance.

We now have a further duty to perform in connection with it, and that is to fortify it. We are in honor bound to fortify it ourselves, and only by so doing can we effectively guarantee its neutrality, and, moreover, effectively guarantee that it shall not be used against us. The chief material advantage—certainly one of the chief material advantages—which we shall gain by its construction is the way in which it will, for defensive purposes, double the power of the United States navy. To refuse to fortify it, and, above all, to consider for a moment such an act of utter weakness and folly as to invite other nations to step in and guarantee the neutrality of this purely American work (and thereby really to make it certain that in the event of war we should find the canal used against us as our fleets would be forbidden to pass through it, or else our opponents' fleets permitted to), would be to incur, and quite rightfully, the contempt of the world; it would mean the complete abandonment of the Monroe doctrine; it would be a wicked blow to our prestige on the Pacific; and, moreover, it would be in its essence treason to the destiny of the Republic.

H. L. Lynn and son, Assel of the county, were in town Friday.

Electric Bitters
Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified. **FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE** it is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

UNSIGHTLY

Sores, boils, eruptions, pimples, blackheads and all skin affections are very quickly cured by the use of Dr. Bell's Antiseptic Salve. 25c. Sold everywhere.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

Many a night's rest is spoiled by frequent fits of coughing—sometimes by a mere tickling in the throat that is so annoying as to prevent sleep. Kemp's Balsam will relieve the irritation in the throat. For all throat and lung troubles take Kemp's Balsam. Druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c. a bottle.

J. H. Humphrey, Sales Agent for Gulf coast lands, was in town Monday. See his ad in this issue.